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senators had gathered for dinner on the balcony of the Teamsters' Building overlooking the Capitol, and for the showing of some films dealing with truck and auto safety, this writer remembers Sen. Cotton jokingly saying to Mr. Zagri that when he, Mr. Zagri, was as old as Sen. Cotton—at 65—he would feel differently about his approach to life. Mr. Hoffa, who was sitting at Sen. Cotton's right, laughingly interjected and said: "You don't have to worry about that, senator. Sidney is never going to live to be 65, the way he works."

Certainly Mr. Hoffa had no idea that his prophecy would be fulfilled in such a terrible fashion.

Unlike many reformers, Mr. Zagri was not a blue-nose. There was always a smile on his face and he loved a good meal. On one occasion he was having a physical check-up at the Lahey Clinic. When Dr. Robert Crozier was setting up his diet and giving him his calorie count, Sid listened and then said: "Why, doctor, I couldn't even get through breakfast on that number of calories."

This was a man who loved life and all its creatures. Unlike the narrow-minded liberal who has no use for anybody except other liberals, or his conservative counterpart, Sidney Zagri was tolerant of people and their faults, but he never lost sight of the fact that mankind has a Divine Destiny. From the days of his graduation from Harvard Law School, he did everything he could from a practical standpoint. Understanding the realistic limitations which confront legislators and erring human beings, he did his best to do his bit to nudge mankind a little further along a higher path towards greater goals than we have yet achieved.

Mr. Zagri will not only be missed by his family and friends. He will be missed by the great causes for which he gave so generously of all his energy and talents—and possibly, in the end, for which he gave his entire life.

## Social Security and the Debt Limit

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. MELVIN R. LAIRD

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1967

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, on February 4, 1967, the Merrill Daily Herald, a newspaper in my congressional district, published an editorial entitled "Social Security," which commented on the public statements of some administration officials concerning the alleged impact a failure to raise the debt ceiling would have on social security payments, veterans' pensions, and other obligations of the Federal Government.

So that all of my colleagues might have an opportunity to read this editorial, I insert it in the Record at this point.

The editorial referred to follows:

## SOCIAL SECURITY

Being in the newspaper business, we have been particularly interested in government and politics for sixty years. About the cheapest political chicanery that we have ever known was when the Johnson administration this week asked for a seven billion dollar increase in the debt limit and if Congress did not grant it, it would put the social security payments and veteran's pensions in jeopardy.

Sending this kind of warning out to elderly people is a very serious business. It is a hundred per cent dependent on their social

security payments and veteran's pensions, is like telling them to do what we want or take this dry crust of bread and this glass of water. Within the last ten days, President Johnson has come forth with a political bait suggesting an increase in social security benefits up from twenty to fifty per cent. And now a few days later one of his aides says that in order to maintain the present payments, without any increase, the debt limit must be hiked to seven billion dollars.

Why do they say that social security and pensions are jeopardized? Isn't it simply to send a stab of fear into the hearts of these elderly people. The administration didn't say anything about cutting down on the luxury air travel of members of the administration and their families at government expense. They didn't say anything about cutting down on foreign aid. They didn't say anything about retrenching and the disgraceful waste of money in the poverty program. They didn't say anything about the thousands and thousands of \$25,000 a year or more salaried government bureaucrats, or of cutting down on their salaries. They didn't say anything about cutting down on the foolish waste of money on the race to the moon. No mention was made of cutting down on the cost of the Great Society, President Johnson's pet scheme to get votes.

And if it wasn't such a serious proposition, we'd say to the elderly people, tell the President, "we'll call your bluff," and see the bureaucratic heads start rolling down the hill. When the heads of our government get so arrogant, so heartless and so belligerent that they'll tell the elderly do this or do that, or we'll take your livelihood away, it is time that the thinking men in Congress and voters all over the United States understand what kind of people are running our government today. When we think of what the government has threatened to do, we get a feeling in our stomach like we have eaten some spoiled food.

Don't worry, you elderly people, we have faith that there are enough decent thinking Americans still left in our government that will not stand for any such action that has been suggested.

The CIA and the National Student  
AssociationEXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. JOHN H. DENT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1967

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, since the revelation last week of the CIA's association with the National Student Association, I have been shocked by the energy devoted by many to disclosing other, additional associations which the Agency has with various groups. At the outset, let me say that I do not want to believe for one minute that the CIA has subverted, distorted, or maligned either the students of this country or our academic and educational structure. The CIA's involvement with NSA was a small response to a direct propaganda challenge from the Communist bloc. The funds granted to the student association were not great when compared to the millions of dollars expended by the Communist bloc to directly utilize students and student organizations for subversive purposes. This does not necessarily justify our doing the same, but the cold realities

What is happening now, however, is absolutely frightening. All news outlets have taken up the disclosure of last week and now appear to be engaging in enthusiastic competition to see who can expose the most about our intelligence service. The Washington Post of Saturday, February 18, 1967, is a good example. No fewer than three separate front-page articles appeared, associating the CIA in one way or another with national and international groups. One article amplified the NSA story. Another tied business leaders to the CIA's covert operations, and listed a number of foundations apparently used by the Agency to filter money into selected operations. Still another article boldly announced that the American Newspaper Guild has accepted nearly \$1 million in CIA subsidies since 1961 for use in a broad international program.

Not to be outdone, The Evening Star of that date told of how a local Latin study group was controlled by the CIA. It also gave priority coverage to the student association story. Since then, each day has brought out new and detailed disclosures.

Mr. Speaker, I grant that the CIA makes good news copy. It is likewise obvious that it makes an ideal target, since it has a history of silence in response to attack and criticism.

There must, however, be some self-imposed limit on the extent to which the activities of this agency can be protected from public disclosure. The people are represented by the congressional committees that oversee the operations of the CIA. Surely, they need not be exposed for all—including those against whom they are directed—to see.

If some insist on categorically listing every group or association affiliated in some way with the CIA, why not then make it doubly simple and list the individuals involved, too. List the scores of Americans here and abroad who give selflessly, and without recognition, in this defense of their country. List also the hundreds of foreign associates who provide information and conduct operations, whether for profit or conviction, in the interest of the United States. Why not open the book up wide, and expose the soul of the organization established and maintained for the purpose of supplementing our national defense.

Mr. Speaker, one of the realities of the cold war—indeed, all war and peace—is the system of espionage developed by each nation for its own protection. The everyday life of our opposition is nearly clouded in secrecy. The intelligence activities of our opposition, therefore, are beyond our obvious gaze. Ours, on the other hand, operating in a free society, are quite naturally less free of discovery. But this does not give every curious entity or individual the unquestioned obligation to illustrate, for all to see, the mechanisms of our service. This information is dear to the national interest and should be accorded proper regard and handled with the utmost of delicacy. The CIA expends tremendous amounts of time and energy in penetrating the opposition's intelligence network, but the

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penetrating ours for the price of a daily newspaper.

Mr. Speaker, the necessity for covert organizations in this world is a distressing reality. But, as I have repeated, it is a reality. The CIA is subject to a great deal of review and overview. The people and institutions of this country are amply protected with educated care and yet, we are not willing to afford the same degree of protection to an organization committed to our security. This is an irony that smacks of irresponsibility. I hope it may be resolved before the breach widens.

### Small Business Development Program Moving Along Well

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 23, 1967

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report that the small business

development programs provided under the Economic Opportunity Act, which are now administered by the Small Business Administration, appear to be moving along quite well.

Small Business Administrator Bernard L. Boutin, in a letter dated February 20, 1967, reports:

You will recall that I indicated last month that we would have a much more meaningful report on the new SBA Economic Opportunity Loan Program after our first full quarter of operation. I am delighted to provide you with the enclosed detailed summary of our operations since President Johnson signed the 1966 Amendments to the Economic Opportunity Act early in November.

There are two aspects of this compilation that are of particular interest: first, Economic Opportunity Loan applications are now being processed in every State; and second, the total volume of the anti-poverty Title IV loans from 1964 through October of 1966 was 2,476 loans, totaling \$25,296,230. You will note that the new program has produced 478 loans totaling \$5,249,912 in three months (November and December 1966, and January 1967). I am personally gratified at our initial success, and I pledge that our efforts to improve and expand the program will continue.

Mr. Speaker, the detailed summary to which Mr. Boutin referred is as follows:

Items	EOL I <sup>1</sup>		EOL II <sup>2</sup>		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Type of business:						
Retail.....	80	37.0	103	41.0	180	39.5
Wholesale.....	8	3.5	11	4.4	19	4.0
Manufacturing.....	12	5.3	11	4.4	23	4.8
Service.....	110	48.5	100	39.8	210	43.9
Other.....	11	4.8	26	10.4	37	7.8
Race:						
Minority.....	99	43.6	77	30.7	176	36.8
White.....	128	56.4	174	69.3	302	63.2
Type of loan:						
Direct.....	205	90.3	109	79.3	404	84.5
Guarantee.....	15	6.6	29	11.5	44	9.2
Participation-bank.....	7	3.1	23	9.2	30	6.3
Businesses:						
New.....	75	33.0	89	35.5	164	34.3
Existing.....	162	67.0	162	64.5	324	65.7

<sup>1</sup> Business loans to individuals whose income does not provide basic needs.

<sup>2</sup> Business loans to individuals having experience, education, or training that indicates strong managerial ability who cannot meet the basic requirements for regular SBA loans.

I was the sponsor of the provision in the Economic Opportunity Act Amendments of 1966 under which this program was switched from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the SBA. Under OEO, economic opportunity loans were available only in 44 selected communities throughout the country. I thought it was unfair that many small businessmen, both those in business and those who desired to start out on their own, who did not live in these communities, were excluded from the program. Additionally, it was my contention that SBA would be able to greatly reduce the administrative costs of the program, which, under OEO, were running about 20 cents for each dollar of loans.

I think that the SBA has done an outstanding job in rapidly implementing this expanded program. Economic op-

portunity loans are now available to eligible persons throughout the country, and the volume of loan applications and approvals is increasing. Thus, in only a little over 3 months, SBA has picked up this program and turned it into an effective anti-poverty operation.

Meanwhile, I am also pleased to be informed by OEO that it has made a \$115,850 grant under the small business development centers program to help finance, during the next 6 months, the operation of a SBDC operation in Detroit, Mich. The funds will be used by TAP—total action against poverty—to encourage and assist target area residents to enter into or to improve their businesses. I am sure that TAP will find SBA most willing to cooperate in its endeavor to assist worthy persons in this target area of 158,808 residents.

### Upward Bound Program

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. RICHARD BOLLING**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 23, 1967

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, one of the worthwhile efforts in our beginning skirmish against poverty is the so-called Upward Bound program. The Office of Economic Opportunity has recently begun to announce funding of these local programs that will begin this summer. Last summer an Upward Bound program benefited about 50 youngsters in my home of Kansas City, Mo. I place in the Appendix of the Record this appealing and well-written story by Mr. Pearman of the Kansas City Times which was published last June 30:

ARTICLE BY ROBERT PEARMAN

Fifty high school boys and girls are spending the summer where some had hoped, but few really believed, they would ever be—on a college campus.

For the most part at home they live between the river and 39th street and next year they will be juniors at Westport, Lincoln, Manual and Northeast high schools.

Starting June 19 and lasting through August 12 they will live and work and play on the campus of the University of Missouri at Kansas City. Sixty students are attending Rockhurst under the same poverty war program, labeled "upward bound."

Donald Tindall, 16, who was elected president of the group, gave up a summer job to study and live on the campus. He is paid \$8 a week like the others out of project funds. Sometimes, he says it doesn't stretch. But he's sure he is doing the right thing.

"I'll be working the rest of my life anyhow," said Donald, who will be a junior at Manual next fall.

"I know I'm getting a break here," he said. "And I wanted to take advantage of it."

The U.M.K.C. project was funded by an \$85,000 grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity (poverty war). It provides for a staff of 22 persons to work with the boys and girls in the summer sessions and on Saturdays through the academic year.

Basically the program is designed to encourage the students who have the intellectual equipment but lacked the money or motivation or both to go on to college.

Their work on the campus begins with physical exercise at 6:30 in the morning.

What does running a mile have to do with getting ready for college?

"It's a short range type of tangible goal, something they are going to see," said Jack McNally, who conducts the physical education program.

It is a varied group of students who participate in Upward Bound at U.M.K.C. Some are from the Northeast area, some are from the central core and others from the West Side.

#### A BIND THAT TIES

Yet they have three things in common. That is why they were selected.

They come from homes that meet the standards to qualify for programs under the war on poverty. In school they were not doing as well as their teacher thought they could, and they were not particularly motivated to go on to college.

"For the most part they don't see college as a reality for them," Donald F. Cheadle, director, said.